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TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1903.

Vol. 35, No. 258

Circulation During May.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	128,430	17	121,640
2	128,430	18	114,550
3	125,010	19	114,520
4	116,750	20	114,480
5	115,470	21	113,240
6	117,280	22	113,310
7	115,310	23	115,630
8	115,310	24	119,770
9	115,450	25	113,440
10	123,440	26	113,700
11	115,070	27	113,250
12	115,180	28	113,440
13	115,820	29	113,590
14	114,710	30	114,470
15	114,100	31	119,230
16	115,020		

Total for the month, 3,429,350
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 71,933

Net number distributed, 3,357,417
Average daily distribution, 114,405

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of May was 62 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of June, 1903.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

TIME TO ACT.

Members of the House of Delegates have all the responsibility just now of a very serious situation. The levee loop bill is at their mercy. It is for the House to say whether or not it shall become a law in the form in which it passed the Council.

Unfortunately the situation is not one that permits any extended discussion. It has been announced that the contract for the construction of the levee loop requires the Terminal Railway Association to notify the American Bridge Company on or before June 25 whether the work of erection can be started on the date fixed by the contract. This is on July 12. If the bill fails of passage at the meeting of the House this evening it will obviously be impossible for the Terminal Association to say that work can begin July 12. Apparently, therefore, failure of passage to-night means indefinite postponement of the whole scheme for the levee loop.

Consider what this means. The City of St. Louis will put aside the opportunity to secure at least five things of great value. Note them:

1. Abolition of the tunnel as a passenger route.
2. Quadrupled capacity of the Eads bridge.
3. Legal guarantees that the existing terminal system will always be open on equal terms to all railway companies.
4. The payment of \$150,000 cash into the City Treasury.
5. A double belt line system of steam railway transportation between the city and the World's Fair grounds.

The cry that the city should get adequate compensation for the privileges conferred by the loop bill seems to be pretty fully met. If the five things named are not "adequate compensation," that phrase must have some hidden and mysterious meaning.

It is the duty of each member of the House to weigh these substantial advantages which will come to the city and its people by the enactment of the loop ordinance, beside the visionary chance of forcing an adjustment of the bridge arbitrary in connection with the pending legislation. The Terminal Association couldn't, if it would, either abolish the arbitrary, merge it in the through rate or grant bills of lading to St. Louis instead of East St. Louis, for all freight billed from Eastern points. Whether it would if it could is a wholly purposeless question in this juncture.

The time is entirely too short for wrangling. The House cannot be blind to that fact, so it cannot escape the responsibility for the harm that will come with delay. In any event, it should take definite action to-night. Unfavorable action will be better than indefinite delay.

LABOR GRAFT.

District Attorney Jerome suggests that "police graft is not in it with labor graft," as disclosed by his investigation of strikes in the New York building trades. Already he has caused the arrest of two leaders on charges of blackmailing employers. In one instance, Mr. Jerome says, \$17,500 was paid by contractors to five labor delegates as a bribe for calling off a strike. One man under arrest seems to have made a regular business of instigating and stopping strikes for his own profit. Mr. Jerome promises still greater revelations.

Surely no betrayal short of treason is baser than that which abuses the power of a trusted representative. In him is vested power second only to the power of life and death over the workmen whom he pretends to serve. With the authority to call strikes he may at any moment shut off the sustenance of hundreds and thousands of men, women and children; their entire material interests are reposed in his keeping.

When he calls a strike it should be according to the principles and pursuant to the will of the body under him. Ordinarily there may be a few disturbing spirits who are glad of any provocation or excuse for indolence, but the majority of laborers lam at the situation, regretting their inability to earn their money.

clearly a growing sentiment among organizations that strikes should be instituted only as a last resort, and when the strike order is issued, even though honestly issued, the will of the majority is ignored except in the extreme instances.

Almost always there are many who would prefer to go on working. Where the difference between labor's demands and the refusal of employers is one of degree and slight there are but few wage-earners who favor the strike—and such is the situation which presents the easiest opportunity for the dishonest leader. Under such circumstances the traitor does not hesitate to throw the hundreds or thousands of his wards out upon the street. They are not willing, but unwilling, dupes, and their chagrin and humiliation are but deeper for this fact when they realize their betrayal. Not only have they been forced to quit—they have been sold out for the profit of rascals.

A better representation of the majority's will and of the genuine principles of labor will be secured when unions acquire firmer establishment, greater responsibility and an improved system of organization.

BE SURE TO VOTE TO-DAY.

To-day's election is important. No candidates are seeking office, but a distinct principle of municipal right is at issue. Unless this principle is approved by the voters to-day the city will be without authority and means to effect advancement. The principle is one that must appeal to every citizen.

Do not rely upon your neighbor. Do not surmise that your vote is not needed. Do not remain away from the polls through unwillingness to study the proposition, or because of lukewarmness or over-caution.

Citizens who are inclined to think, who understand public affairs, who believe in the high destiny of the city and who belong to the progressive force in the community, will vote early to-day. All others will stay away from the polls.

The citizens who are qualified to vote but refrain from doing so to-day will be under suspicion of caring or knowing nothing about public business. He may be classed with the pessimist who "forgets" on election day and grumbles afterwards about the public service. The polls will open at 6 o'clock this morning in every one of the 333 precincts, and they will not close until 7 o'clock this evening. There are thirteen hours and a convenient place in which to vote. Therefore, no one who is qualified can offer a plausible excuse for not voting, especially since a principle is involved. If every good citizen votes the amendment will be adopted; if the good citizens neglect their duty the amendment will be lost.

The proposition is simple; so simple that it could scarcely be misunderstood. It provides for a necessary amendment to the City Charter, an amendment that will neither increase the public debt nor increase taxation. Its purpose is to give the city authority that it should have, but does not possess.

At present the city lacks authority to increase the bonded indebtedness for that class of work which is known and described as permanent public improvements. The term "permanent public improvements" is self-explanatory; it means any public improvement of permanent character, such as public buildings. The amendment will not increase the public debt or increase taxation. If it is adopted, as it should be, the city will merely have authority to call another election, at any time in the future, and submit a bond-issue proposition to the voters.

The practical effect of the amendment can be elucidated by an ordinary illustration. For this reason, let us presume that the City Hospital had been destroyed by fire yesterday. A new building would have to be erected. The city would have no money to do this. It could not even appeal to the voters for permission to issue bonds. That is the city's position under the Charter.

Say, on the other hand, that the Charter amendment were adopted. And say, again, that the City Hospital had been destroyed by fire and that a new building would have to be constructed. What would the city do? It would call an election and ask the qualified voters to sanction the issuance of bonds to an amount sufficient for putting up the building.

The point is clear. The amendment will give the city authority to increase the bonded indebtedness, but not to issue bonds or to make a real increase, however small, in the public debt. A distinction must be made between authority to increase the public debt for permanent public improvements and the power to issue bonds. This amendment will simply give the city the authority to submit to the voters, at another election at some future time, a proposition to issue bonds for permanent public improvements. This amendment will not increase the public debt and it will not increase taxation.

That the city should have authority to submit propositions to the voters cannot be disputed. The amendment should be adopted. It is necessary. It will be adopted if good citizens do their duty to-day by voting. There should be a large vote and it should be unanimous for the amendment. Vote "Yes."

RESPONSIBILITY OF COUNTIES.

Within recent months, to a greater degree than ever before, the body of Missouri's inhabitants has become familiar with the play of political influences and the practical workings of politics; and the main thing which recent events have tended to emphasize in the public mind is the necessity for clean, intelligent politics in the counties.

The weight of county influence upon the general politics of the State has been conspicuously demonstrated in the legislative boudling disclosures. Logically and in the last instance the counties are to be held accountable for the criminal operations of a hoodie combine, for the sins of a lobby, for the barter of franchises and special legislation, for the defense of privileged corporations against inimical legislation, and for all the partiality and irregularities which attend the transactions of unit men—since the counties send the majority of miscreants and weak men to the capital, and judging by the late showing, it is the county influence which there prevails. And upon the counties, largely, rests the burden of renovating political conditions.

The better interests in the towns and counties are opposed upon principle and upon self-interest to hoodie politicians. Farming, mercantile, manufacturing interests, mining interests and every other reputable interest identified with the counties of Missouri are hurt indirectly by a hoodie Legislature; and some are hurt directly, since hoodie frequently involves blackmail or the consequences of a refusal to pay tribute.

The cure for the political ills consists in adequate representation. When the best men of the counties lay hold upon their local political situations, weed out unfit men from the organizations, control nominations and work for the election of good men with a part of the zeal which is devoted to everyday business there will be no further legislative difficulties and no further danger from the hoodie element. The coming campaign holds forth a great opportunity to the best people of Missouri.

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES IN ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's letter to Public Librarian Crunden, conveying the necessary authority to draw upon his banker for the funds required to begin the building of the \$1,000,000 Carnegie libraries in St. Louis, gives pleasing emphasis to the fact that this

city is about to profit materially and legitimately from the generous Carnegie offer of two years ago.

St. Louis has duly qualified for acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's great gift under the terms of that beneficent. The library sites have been provided and the annual revenue of the Public Library has been increased to \$150,000, the income necessary for library maintenance. The site of the old Exposition building, formerly Missouri Park, will be occupied by the Central Library of the Carnegie system, and branch libraries will be established in the different sections of the city where they will best accommodate all the people.

Since the day when Mr. Carnegie's offer was announced and Librarian Crunden and the Board of Directors of the Public Library set about the task of meeting its conditions, The Republic has recognized the Carnegie proposition as promising vast benefit to St. Louis and has exerted its utmost influence in behalf of the local community. In the face of the amazing opposition to the plan to secure the old Exposition grounds as the site of the Carnegie Central Library, The Republic urged the advantages of that plan and insisted steadily that this was emphatically the best use to which property of right belonging to the people could be put. Behind the opposition there was a selfish scheme to gain control of the old Exposition building for the advancement of private amusement enterprises, but The Republic and the right prevailed in the end.

"Permit me to express my approval of all which you have done," writes Mr. Carnegie to Librarian Crunden, "including the purchase of the old Exposition assets. All is well and highly approved. My cashier, Mr. R. A. Franks, Home Trust Company, Hoboken, N. J., has been instructed to honor calls made by the proper authorities from time to time to meet expenditures upon the buildings."

And thus it is made apparent to the people of St. Louis that the establishment of a great million-dollar Public Library system in this city is now an assured fact. The Republic is proud to congratulate the entire community upon this vast gain.

Bright and early the American Protective Tariff League is now Johnny-on-the-spot in Washington, working overtime to prevent the calling of an extra session of Congress in November to ratify the Cuban reciprocity treaty. It makes no difference to the protectionists that we are in honor bound to establish reciprocal relations with Cuba and that the late President McKinley championed the reciprocity idea in his last public utterances. The tariff-fostered trusts have been in the habit of dictating Republican policies and they are now striving to intimidate President Roosevelt by threatening him with the loss of their support if he insists upon Cuban reciprocity. The situation now developing brings a grand opportunity for a display of the much-vaunted Roosevelt backbone.

Postmaster General Payne will not be successful in his ill-judged effort to place on the late President McKinley the responsibility for present scandals in the Post-Office Department. Mr. Payne's persistent attempts to smother the Tulloch charges, and his disavowal when those charges were sustained by an official investigation which he was unable to influence, showed that he knows well where the responsibility belongs. It is not to be believed that President Roosevelt is a party to the Payne trick of blaming a dead National Executive for the sins of living men, and Mr. Roosevelt could not act more wisely than by expressing, through forcible official action, his condemnation of such tactics. The Postmaster General should be made to face the music.

The Charter amendment will authorize the city to increase the bonded debt, at some future time, for permanent public improvements. But it will not authorize a bond issue. In order to issue bonds the city would be obliged to get the consent of the voters at another special election. At most, the amendment will simply empower the city to submit a bond-issue proposition to the voters for permanent public improvements.

RECENT COMMENT.

A Theory of the Comic.

William Norman Guthrie in International Quarterly.

To see things unreasonable and illogical, to realize the incongruities and the "messallances" of life, is not, I think, the essence of good cheer. Usually it might be expected to entail a fit of melancholy, spleenful disgust with life, or lachrymose despair of good. But when such a perception is followed by an inveterate, stalwart, uncompromising optimism (often true child of a good digestion); when it is compelled to hobnob with a vital, vigorous conviction as to the rightness of things, or their indefinite capacity for righting themselves or being righted, the faith that the universal order, odd to relate, will somehow continue quite well without even our aid, in its heaven after all and on his earth more than half the time at the worst; when, then, the above-mentioned perception of the incongruity, absurdity, perversity—inside-outness or upside-downness—results in another and totally different emotion than the classic blues of Burton and his blissful fraternity. This secondary emotion dispelling the primary, should it have changed to outrun faith a little and ventured into the open of consciousness is the comic. I can not describe it nor define it. I can only assert that it arises without fail from the "perception" aforesaid, if concurrent with that quick, essential "faith." Then you have the flash from the two poles, the meeting kiss of extremes.

Annual Misfortune.

The annual Fourth of July noise and slaughter are beginning earlier, continuing longer, and growing more frightful each year. Officers, and especially the health officers, should ponder well the article published on "Fourth of July Tetanus" by Doctor Wells in American Medicine, June 13, 1902. In Chicago the Health Commissioner a month before the craze should have been, already reports during the five preceding weeks seven deaths from tetanus due to firearms, toy pistols, etc. In last year's entire season there were only twelve, and in 1901, when the Mayor's proclamation was enforced, the number was reduced to four. It had been twenty-four in 1900. Health officers should issue popular directions how to treat such wounds, as Doctor Reynolds has done. The Journal of the American Medical Association says that the greater number of cases follow bad treatment of physicians, who do not act with scientific thoroughness. "The responsibility lies with the physician who first sees the wound." The selling or use of the deadly and misnamed toy pistol should be punished. And one day is enough! If pistols cannot be made to do their duty as to this single day let them rigorously prevent criminal folly from beginning a month or two before and dragging on for a month after the fatal day of "celebration."

Try Civil-Service-Reform Methods.

Pittsburg Post.
Rumors are afloat, very likely coined under the stress of the summer news famine in Washington, that Postmaster General Payne is on the verge of physical collapse and will be forced to resign. Why not alter the line of imagination and send forth the equally plausible fable that Mr. Roosevelt intends to remove his devoted Minister? It has been almost thirty years since Secretary Belknap resigned under fire, though voted guilty by the Senate of enjoying a rake-off from post trade-show appointments. How would the promotion of General Bristow to the Payne vacancy suit? Would it not be in harmony with that forgotten doctrine of civil-service reform once espoused by the President? Mr. Payne's political work is finished, for his chief is nominated, so they all say, and neither he nor Clarkson is further needed.

Proof of Love of Music.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
The United States need not a musical center when it is the Mecca of all the highest priced artists the world produces, when it has grand opera every year which costs more than it does anywhere else, when it has permanent orchestras to beat the band and when there are amateurs who are ready to pay \$70,000 deficits year after year just for the love of the gentle art? We need musical! This country not a musical center! We should like to know!

HOWARD-STEEDMAN WEDDING TO BE SOCIAL EVENT OF WEEK.



—Photograph by Rosch.

MRS. RUFUS LATHROP
Of Detroit, formerly Miss Bertha Townsend, who has been making a visit in the city.

Miss Howard of Vandeventer place, and Mr. George Steedman, whose marriage is to take place on Saturday afternoon at Christ Church Cathedral, will have a smart bridal party. Miss Eugene Howard will be her sister's maid of honor, while the bridesmaids are Miss Orrick, Miss Post, Miss Lee, Miss Whittemore, Miss Sprague and Miss Wells of Washington, D. C. The best man is the bridegroom's brother, Edwin H. Steedman, while the ushers will be George C. Hitchcock, James Brookmire, Daniel N. Kirby, Alan Orrick, John Lawrence Mauran and Mr. Ingalls of New York.

The ceremony is set for half after 5, to be followed by an informal reception to the relatives and members of the bridal party, at the residence of Mrs. Kate Howard, No. 33 Vandeventer place.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Charles Duncan and Mr. L. Ferguson will depart from New York Saturday on the S. S. Campania for an extended tour of Europe. Mr. Duncan will visit his parents in Scotland.

Mrs. Jean Reutlinger of Little Rock is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Brockman, having come to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Letta Brockman, and Mr. H. B. Boswell.

The Up-to-Date Temple Club entertained the husbands of the members with a bowling party at the St. Louis Bowling Association alley Sunday night. Bowling was indulged in until 10:30, when a supper was served, after which bowling was again resumed until 11:30, when they all departed for their homes.

Among those present were: Messieurs and Mesdames—T. F. Wittich, C. F. Steitz, C. H. Strathman, E. Engelskind, F. H. Beecher, W. K. Jennings, Jr., L. Herber, Hoffman, Mrs. O'Brien, J. Grzechach, Mrs. Martin, A. Bush, Miss Minnie Meyer, C. Meisel.

The Misses Livingstone of St. Louis have returned after two years' absence. They have graduated from the Loretto Academy in Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Engel are settled in their pretty new home, No. 555 Vernon avenue.

Mrs. John Barrett and little son, Wilkins, of McPherson avenue have gone to Washington, D. C., for the summer to visit Mrs. Helen S. Tait at her country home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Storne of Canabane have with them Miss Nell Brockman of East St. Louis, Ill., formerly of St. Louis, in whose honor many entertainments are being given.

The Misses Regina McKinney, Isla Sloan, Lucia Sloan and Eva Wilson of St. Louis, and Miss Clark and Miss Roots of Little Rock, Ark., chartered by Miss Maud E. Nolan of New York City, sailed Saturday for Europe. The party will remain on the other side for three months, touring the Continent and touching the principal points of interest. Miss Roots is the daughter of the late Logan H. Roots, who was one of the leading bankers of Arkansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Tarlton of No. 427 North Twenty-first street entertained last Thursday evening in honor of the first anniversary of their wedding. The color scheme, yellow and white, was carefully carried out. The double parlors were banked with Marguerites, and the tall mirror behind the receiving party was gracefully festooned with the same flower. Ice was served from frozen blocks of ice by the Misses Emily Hammer and Zola Brooks. In the hall the Misses Ruth Whetton and Mary Maney presided over the punch bowl.

Among the guests were: Messieurs and Mesdames—Bertram Barnett, Herbert Whitt, A. H. Simons, Harry J. Berry.

Doctor and Mrs. Burton Lee Thorpe have

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MRS. R. F. REEVES.
Who was Miss Florence Scott of Paducah, Ky., a bride of last week.

WEDDINGS OF THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.

Miss Gertrude Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fuch Rice, to William Swartz Bowers, 8:30 o'clock; No. 205 Allen avenue.

Miss Lettie Etelka Imboden to Doctor John George Parrish, Jr., 4 o'clock; Wagner place Methodist Church; private.

Miss Emma Miller to Frank Shutter, 4 o'clock; St. Vincent de Paul Church.

Miss Carrie Brinkmeyer to Louis W. Beckman, 8 o'clock; No. 259 North Market street.

Miss Bertha Vable to Frederick C. Proske, 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY.

Miss Viola Margaret Hunt, daughter of Mrs. John E. McKeighan, to Charles Perley Hutchinson, 5 o'clock; "The Oaks," Webster.

Miss Carrie Howard, daughter of Mrs. Kate Howard, to George Steedman, 5:30 o'clock; Christ Church Cathedral.

Robert D. Cobb, Frier, Tex., to Elsie West, Fredrick, Tex., Arthur Wilson, Ben Cornwell.

Miss Roberta McCulloch, Miss Edith Berry, Eugenia Berry, Alice Willow, Grace McCulloch, Edith Stridman, Corinne Shevill, Minnie Lawrence, Ella Thompson, Louise Galt, Clara Peniston.

Messieurs—Harry Linemann, Oliver Christmann, Mr. Reynolds, D. Hughes, Fred Horwath, Will Peniston, Will Clement.

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